

THE DAILY NEWS.

The business and publication office of THE DAILY NEWS has been removed to the large and commodious building No. 149 EAST-BAY.

LARGEST CIRCULATION.—THE DAILY NEWS BEING THE NEWSPAPER OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED AS HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, PUBLISHES THE LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POSTOFFICE AT THE END OF EACH WEEK, ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW POSTOFFICE LAW.

LOCAL MATTERS.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

JAMES TUPPER, Master in Equity, will sell at 11 o'clock, at the old customhouse, a lot of land, with the buildings thereon.

W. M. PRINCE, First Lieutenant Ordnance, U. S. A., will sell at 10 o'clock, at the U. S. Arsenal, a quantity of cavalry saddles, bridles, &c.

T. M. DAVIS will sell at three-quarters past 9 o'clock, on Brown's wharf, butter, ribbed shoes, &c.

G. V. STEFFENS & Co. will sell at half-past 9 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 30, Vendue Range, straps, hams, &c.

LAUREY & ALEXANDER will sell at 10 o'clock, in their store, No. 132 East Bay, butter, lard, &c.

JOHN G. MILNOR & Co. will sell at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 135 Meeting-street, dry goods, shirts, &c.

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have their News mailed to their addresses by ordering the same at this office. Terms: fifteen cents per week, or seventy-five cents per month.

THE DAILY NEWS PRICE CURRENT AND COMMERCIAL CIRCULAR will be ready for delivery at five o'clock to-morrow morning. Business houses wishing to subscribe for a specified number of copies containing their cards, should leave their orders at our counting room to-day.

THE SOUTH SIDE OF MARKET-STREET is now being paved with cobble stones under direction of Mr. O'Donnell, the contractor. This will effect a great improvement in the street, as it was before almost impassable on account of the heavy sand.

RAILROAD COLLABORATION AT RATESVILLE. Columbia and Augusta Railroad. The people in the vicinity of Batesville (near old Leesville) propose to celebrate the completion of the road to that point, on Saturday, the 4th, by a picnic.

THE CHEROKEE FIRM.—The Florence Gazette gives the following as the names by the recent confiscation in Cherokee: Drake & Thompson, \$4,000; Woodruff & Sons, \$3,000; Stables & Elliott, \$1,000; Kendall & Doherty, \$450; W. L. T. Bell, \$100; Daniel Brown, \$200; Cherokee Marble Yard, \$500.

BASE BALL.—The first and second games of the Alert Base Ball Club will have a practice game at the Citadel Green this afternoon, to be called at 4 o'clock precisely. The players, knowing that practice makes perfect, have not neglected any chance for improvement. They leave for Savannah to-morrow night, and will prove formidable competitors for the Southern championship.

ARREST OF THIEVES.—The detective force have recently arrested several persons charged with petty thefts, and in each case the stolen property has been recovered. The thieves were, in each instance, colored. One, Mosely, was arrested for stealing a coat and pants. John Cole, larceny of gold. Robert Cole, larceny of a fifty dollar treasury note. John Gray, larceny of a valise. Zachariah Mumpkin, larceny of a tub of clothes. Persons having lost clothing will apply at the detective office.

THE CHARLESTON GAZETTE.—The issue of this spirited paper for the present week announces a change in its proprietorship. Mr. Canfield having sold the entire establishment to Mr. James D. Hildreth. The new proprietor has been identified with newspaper interests in Charleston for many years, and as it is understood that he will devote his entire time and attention to the management of the Gazette, his tact and experience can hardly fail to give new prosperity to this journal.

POLICE FEARS.—While some colored base ball players were engaged in their game near the corner of Franklin and Broad streets, a fight occurred, which was soon quenched by the arrest of Robert Thayer and John G. Gilbreath, two of the ballists. Edward Lucas, colored, was arrested for fighting at the corner of Montague and Commerce streets. John Bales was arrested for disorderly conduct and resisting the police at the corner of King and Trade streets. The prisoners will be heard before the Mayor this morning.

THE EAST BAY SIDEWALKS.—The work of covering the asphalt sidewalks laid on East Bay with a coating of tar and gravel was commenced yesterday. It is designed to fill up all inequalities and render the sidewalks firm and smooth. This plan was first proposed by ex-Alderman Gerdes, then chairman of the Committee on Streets, and a small portion of the Meeting-street sidewalks was treated in this way. Alderman Potter, the successor of Mr. Gerdes, has authorized the continuance of the work, which is now going on under his direction.

POLITICAL GOSPEL.—As the period approaches for the Legislature to assemble, there is a good deal of stir among the Republicans with reference to the offices to be filled during the session. Candidates are as thick as blackberries, and whatever promises most largely of profit will be the subject of extensive purchase and sale.

We understand that the contest for the Speakership of the House will be animated, if not bitter. The prominent white candidate therefor is Mr. F. J. Moses, Jr., but it is said that the colored members propose to run one of their own race—probably W. J. Whipper, of Beaufort. Indeed, the statement has been openly made by some of them that "this thing of giving all the fat offices to the white man was about played out, and as they had a majority of the votes in the Legislature they intended that their color should have a fair showing, especially in the race for Speakership." We hear that Mr. Moses was emphatically told that he might haul down his colors, for the determination was to make a black man the presiding officer of the body. The disaffection has assumed such a threatening shape as to give a good deal of concern to the leaders; because, if the issue is broadly drawn, the result will come before they are prepared for it, and may prove disadvantageous to themselves and the party.

With a very few exceptions among white men who would affiliate with the other side, a break of this character would divide the household, and array white against black—a contest in which the negro must go to the wall. Endeavors are being made to conceal the disturbance, and to have it settled in caucus; but the colored members are bold in the assertion of their "rights," and are likely to make a fierce stand upon them.

Reference has been made to the message of Governor Orr. It is not known definitely whether it will be delivered "as information" to the Legislature, or addressed to General Canby as the military custodian of the State. Even if Governor Orr had not been removed by the military authorities "to simplify matters," there was a disposition on the part of the General Assembly to ignore him altogether, lost his recognition as an outgoing Executive would have seemed a recognition of the "rebel rule" of President Johnson. As the matter now stands, the vast amount of valuable statistical information concerning the condition of the State, which the Governor has prepared as an official document, must emanate, if at all, from a private individual, and be addressed like any other information to the Legislature, or to General Canby, as he may determine. There is too much of public interest in the document for it to be hidden under a bushel, and the community will be anxious to know the condition of affairs in this Carolina, prior to her transfer into the United States of the new regime.

In our judgment, the most appropriate course to be pursued, in the Governor Orr to render this account of his stewardship through the public press, "To the People of South Carolina."

The rivalry for the United States senatorship appears to be confined chiefly to Dr. A. G. Mackey and Mr. F. A. Sawyer. Parson French is also in the ring, but his chances, from all we learn, are few and far between.

The irrepressible C. P. Leslie, senator from Barnwell, is in the city working like a beaver, it is believed, in the interest of Dr. Mackey. Kind of collecting personal statistics and using them in debate, never minding where he has any truth to be told, he is as warm a partisan as he is a bitter opponent. So that we may expect lively discussions in the Legislature when the canvass commences on its tour.

The United States marshalship is promised to a white man. What will become of Mr. Epping, the incumbent, we have not heard, but he will probably have something to say in the matter.

It is declared upon good authority that Timothy Hurley has been assigned the position of editor in chief of a new Republican paper which is to be established in Columbia. The office will be supported by government advertising and the printing of the Legislature. It will be a "stockholder's enterprise," and the prominent members of the party are represented to be earnest in the promotion of the enterprise to the extent of a liberal contribution each.

SUBVERTED POUL PLAY.—Our readers may remember that about a month ago Mr. Moses D. Hyams, for many years a merchant doing business on East Bay, died suddenly while absent from home. The certificate of the physician, we are informed, states that he died of old age, and no suspicions were entertained at the time by either the physician, the family or the friends, that such was not the fact. Recently suspicions were aroused, which were reported to Coroner Whiting, who deemed them of sufficient gravity to warrant the examination of the body and the holding of an inquest. The jury were empaneled yesterday and some evidence taken before them—enough to indicate that violence had been committed, which, in all probability, resulted in death. A number of witnesses are yet to be examined, and the Coroner will investigate the matter thoroughly. There are rumors of an affray between the deceased and another person, growing out of certain provisions in his will, but until the evidence has been taken and the decision of the jury rendered, it may not be prudent to give currency to the statements made.

In the District Court.—Ex parte Jas. H. Goss in re Thos. R. Jeter. Petition for involuntary bankruptcy; Wm. Munroe, Esq., solicitor. On his motion, it was ordered that a hearing be had at Greenville on 20th August, and copies of the petition and order served on Jeter.

In re Wm. W. Ward. Petition for voluntary bankruptcy. On motion of George D. Bryan, Esq., appearing for Edw. Porter, Esq., it was ordered that the case be referred to R. B. Carpenter, Esq., Registrar.

THE ASHLEY PHOSPHATE BEDS. HOW THEY WERE NOT DISCOVERED.—THE FIRST STEPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—DISCOVERY AT HOME AND ENCOURAGEMENT ABROAD.—THE PHOSPHATE BEDS, THEIR APPEARANCE AND HOW THEY ARE WORKED.—THEIR VALUE AND PROSPECTS.

The value of phosphate of lime as a fertilizer was generally admitted in South Carolina before the war, and one form of super-phosphate had won for itself an excellent reputation. When, however, not more than one year ago, it was announced that the geological formation known as the Charleston basin contained phosphates in sufficient quantities to supply the whole continent of America with a fertilizing material, the statement was received with mingled ridicule and incredulity. Broad-street heard, but would not believe. The magnates of finance shook their heads and spoke of professional theories and impracticable plans. One was too poor to risk anything, another was so wealthy that he did not care to add to his store, yet Professor Holmes, who had the matter in charge, was neither discouraged nor dismayed. There were acute and shrewd men in the North who had both money and the will to use it, and the financiers of Philadelphia, listening with keen earnestness to the details that were given them, went at once into the scheme. The necessary capital was readily subscribed. There was no halting for want of funds, and the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company soon became a great accomplished fact. This company has now been in existence for several months, and has met a general desire, we publish a brief sketch of the history of phosphates in the State, of the places in which they are found, of the manner of working the raw material, and of the present condition of the works of our principal phosphate company. For the benefit of the unprofessional reader, we shall, as far as possible, divest our description of technical terms, and recite the whole history in the simple phrase of every-day life.

THE FIRST STEPS. The region about Charleston and along the course of the Ashley River has long been a favorite haunt of the geologist. The Charleston basin is peculiarly rich in fossils, and to one who explored it with enthusiastic energy in the interests of science, promised an abundant reward. Such a man was Professor F. L. Holmes, of this city, who for more than a quarter of a century has devoted to geology the best hours of his life. With him it has been a labor of love, and he has been able in the course of his career to give to such men as Agassiz lessons in the geology of our State. More than twenty-five years ago Professor Holmes, afterwards the State Geologist, visited the banks of the Ashley with Professor Holmes. Amongst other things the attention of Mr. Holmes was called to the lumps of phosphatized earth found near the river. Upon analysis this earth was found to contain about twenty-five per cent. of phosphate of lime. This was a fair percentage, but no regard was paid to its importance, and the two professors confined themselves to cracking the phosphate rock for the discovery and exhibition of fossils. In one place was found a tooth, in another a bone, in a third a skull, but the phosphate earth, as valuable as gold, over which carts and wagons were running every day in the lanes of old St. Andrews, never received a thought. After the war Professor Holmes continued his explorations, and in 1867 a new analysis was made of the phosphate earth by Dr. Pratt, formerly Chief of the Confederate Mining Bureau in the State of Georgia. This analysis showed the specimens to contain about sixty per cent. of pure phosphate of lime, a larger per centage than that of the English phosphate lands, which rent at as high as two thousand dollars in gold per acre. Professor Holmes made the necessary surveys, the company was formed, and the Carolina phosphates were soon brought to the notice of the public.

Before proceeding further it will be as well to describe the nature and appearance of the PHOSPHATE BEDS. These consist of lumps of exceedingly hard material, which, when ground, are soluble in sulphuric acid. The proportion of phosphate of lime varies from 50 to 60 per cent., but until crushed and manipulated the lumps are not available for agricultural purposes. The band of phosphatized earth is about eight miles in length and two miles in width, and is not, we believe, in any place more than one mile distant from the Ashley River. The lumps are found at about twelve or fifteen inches from the surface, but frequently crop out above the ground. The thickness of the layer is about fifteen inches. The lumps or nodules are called coprolites or dung stones, but they are not coprolites in any proper sense. It would seem, says an English writer, that very large organic accumulations had been made, and that the animals were chiefly of high organization. Mixed up with sand and foreign substances the less destructible parts of these animals became converted into early phosphate of lime, which in time separated itself in the bands that now exist.

The whole of the Ashley basin was probably at one time a huge salt water lake. The water was evaporated, or was drawn away by the opening of a river, and the place became a salt lake to which all the animals of the country resorted. It was their daily haunt, and they doubtless dragged themselves there to die. This would account for the mass of animal deposits.

THE TRACTS. The Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company owns in fee simple about 10,000 acres of phosphate lands, and has leased about 10,000 acres more. This includes the plantations known as Fetteress, Ashley Ferry, The Oaks, and Maryville, and the Goodrich tract of five plantations. It was upon the first of these that work was first begun in earnest, and at that point we may commence our review of the operations of the company.

Fetteress is an old settlement, and was formerly the property of Dr. Barron. It was valuable in its time as a plantation, but none of its possessors dreamed of the wealth hidden below the surface. The work of phosphate digging at the place was very simple. A row of white men or negroes, with picks, turned up the ground, and, as the lumps of phosphate were exposed, picked them out and threw them in a heap before them. The lumps are generally from two to five or six inches in diameter, but there are thousands of smaller pieces which, at present, are not worth handling. Upon this plantation more than a hundred hands were at one time employed, and from one acre of ground there were taken out six hundred and twenty tons of phosphate earth. No hands are for the moment at work upon this tract, all having been transferred to Maryville, which may be called the headquarters of the company.

This plantation, formerly the property of Colonel Lamb, is a scene of constant life and activity. A small part of the tract has already been turned up, and is covered with weeds, while one hundred laborers are employed in trenching and digging the remainder. The hands work abreast of each other, a temporary railway running in their front. Upon this railway are small cars, into which the phosphate lumps are thrown. These cars are then pushed to the main railroad which traverses the plantation, and the contents are dumped into the regular phosphate train. Once in the cars, the lumps are on their way to cleanliness and use. When the car reaches the foot of an

inclined plane near the river, it is hooked on to a rope and is run with the rapidity of an express train to the platform below, which the lumps reach.

These lumps are run by a forty or so power stations, which works also less slowly below them. They are involved for washing, and seem almost adapted to their present purpose. Each machine consists of a large trough, in which revolve, parallel with each other, two spindles armed with blades or flanges. When a loaded car reaches the platform a spring is touched, and the contents fall into the trough. The action of the revolving blades scatters the lumps, and, at the same time, "propels them towards the lower end of the trough. Water from the river is pumped steadily in while the churning is going on, and when the lumps escape at the bottom they are cleaned from all external impurities and are ready for shipment.

The washing machines are on a bluff on the river, and the cleaned lumps that come from them fall within a stone's throw of the vessel which is to receive them. Ships of considerable tonnage can be brought alongside, and the work of shipment is quickly and easily accomplished. No other manipulation than the washing is done by the company, as they have a large contract for the washed earth to fill, but it is presumed that at a later day the phosphates will be made, soluble and sold by the company themselves.

AMOUNT OF THE WORK. The washing machines can turn out two hundred tons a day when in full work, but at present are not working at more than half that rate. Most of the laborers now employed are negroes, and they do not work nearly as well as the white laborers, who would dig, on an average, one ton per day. While men cannot work on the beds in the summer months, so that the company reserves its principal labor until after frost. The negroes generally are well behaved, but when paid off on last Tuesday, amused themselves by brutally beating one of their number.

NEAR CAMBRIDGE, England, there is a tract of phosphate land, which runs for about four hundred pounds, or two thousand dollars per acre. The proportion of lime is about the same as in the South Carolina beds, but the lumps are much more difficult of access. The phosphates are fourteen to fifteen feet below the surface, and the deposits are so uncertain that whole districts of country may sometimes be explored before they are found. The deposits are not continuous, and in many places are only small patches. The yield is from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty tons per acre, and the deposit about nine inches thick.

The Ashley beds, on the contrary, are with in twelve or eighteen inches of the surface, the deposits are certain and continuous, the deposit is more than one foot in thickness, and the yield is more than six hundred tons per acre.

This comparison shows the superior value of the Ashley River beds, especially as the land did not cost upon an average more than ten dollars per acre. At present the washed earth is estimated to be worth about ten dollars per acre, and at this low rate each acre would yield in gross six thousand dollars, the land being left as rich for agricultural purposes as it was when first entered by the pick of the phosphate hunter.

THE WHOLE OPERATIONS of the company seem to be well organized, and their work goes on with a smoothness that speaks well for the executive ability of Colonel Joseph A. Yates, the engineer in charge of the works. The business of the company is evidently conducted with energy and judgment; the general administration is safe in the experienced hands of the officers, who are as follows: President, Professor F. L. Holmes; Secretary, A. H. Locke; solicitors, Presley, Lord & Inglesby; agent in Philadelphia, Samuel Grant, Jr.

In conclusion, it may be said that the prospects of the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company are highly favorable. Their lands are well located and rich in deposits, the value of the phosphates is steadily increasing, and they evidently have before them a bright and prosperous future. South Carolina may yet give from her bosom a new wealth to compensate for that which her sons have lost, and the organization of companies for development of the phosphate riches of our State we see the means of adding to the fecundity of our soil as well as of advancing the trade and importance of the city.

THE BEDS OF THE CHARLESTON MINING COMPANY are not, by any means, the only ones that are known. Since the great discovery was made, lands have been explored in every direction, and at least three companies are now in operation. Others are talked of, and the whole business is still in its infancy.

A DEER VOLUME OF SMOKE broke out yesterday afternoon from the ruins of the late fire opposite the Charleston Hotel. The fallen walls have evidently covered a large quantity of combustible material, chemicals &c., which have been smoldering since the fire. The recent clearing of the sidewalk opened fresh air holes, and gave the flames new life. Though the smoke was very dense and obscured a large portion of Meeting-street, the fire was not considered dangerous.

NOTICES IN BANKRUPTCY.—Meetings of the creditors of the undermentioned bankrupts, to prove debts and choose assignees, will be held at the office of the Registrar, Hon. R. B. Carpenter, No. 72 Broad-street, on the days and at the hours named:

Date.	Hour.	Name.	(Of what place.)
July 6 12 M.	12 M.	Purcell, Joseph.....	Charleston.
July 6 3 P.M.	3 P.M.	Harris, Marcus L.....	Charleston.
July 6 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	Levin, Isaac.....	Charleston.
July 6 11 A.M.	11 A.M.	DuBois, David S. T.....	Savannah.
July 6 12 M.	12 M.	Lee, Watson.....	Charleston.
July 6 1 P.M.	1 P.M.	McGowan, Richard.....	Charleston.
July 6 2 P.M.	2 P.M.	Crosswell, John J.....	Savannah.
July 6 3 P.M.	3 P.M.	Oppenheim, Joseph H.....	Charleston.
July 6 4 P.M.	4 P.M.	Alford, William.....	Charleston.
July 6 5 P.M.	5 P.M.	Smith, William.....	Charleston.
July 6 6 P.M.	6 P.M.	Ziegler, Adam C.....	Orangeburg.
July 6 7 P.M.	7 P.M.	Brown, John.....	Orangeburg.
July 6 8 P.M.	8 P.M.	Johnson, John.....	Charleston.
July 6 9 P.M.	9 P.M.	Sally, Richard H.....	Berkeley.

THE GEORGIA RAILROADS.—A report which was quite generally published in the papers of Georgia in reference to a union of the Muscogee Railroad, from Macon to Columbus, with the Savannah Central Railroad, and also with the Montgomery Railroad, appears by the following, which we cut from the Macon Telegraph, of the 30th June, to be without foundation so far as the Muscogee Railroad is concerned. It had the appearance of a brilliant stroke on the part of Mr. Walley, of the Central Railroad, but it would seem from what follows to have come to naught.

There has been a great deal said, of late about the merging of the Central and Muscogee Railroads. It was confidently stated that the Central Board had proposed to lease the Muscogee Road for ninety-nine years, and that, in a short while, the Muscogee Road would be nothing more or less than a portion of the western end of the Georgia Central Road. Under this favorable showing of the Muscogee Road its stock went up like a rocket, and it was generally believed that the merging of the road with the Central would soon place its stock on a par with any in the State.

If the much talked of consolidation of the two roads was really soon to take place, the Muscogee stock would have commanded the same price in the market as that of the Central Road, but this proposition has been rejected, and it is now believed that the Central Railroad Company has made no proposition to lease the Muscogee Road for ninety-nine years or any other length of time. Neither has the Muscogee company made such a proposition to the Central Road. There has been no negotiations pending between the two roads, and all that we have heard to the contrary notwithstanding was bald-faced humbuggery. Isn't it?

THE "COUNTY OFFICERS" OF SOUTH CAROLINA. General Canby yesterday issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1, 1868. (General Order No. 122.)

An election held in the State of South Carolina on the second and third days of June, 1868, pursuant to General Order No. 77 from these Headquarters, dated April 28, 1868, and under the authority of the United States of March 2, 1867, "To provide for the election of officers of the rebel State," and the supplementary thereto, for the election of the county officers of the State of South Carolina, provided for by the commission framed by the convention of 1865 for that purpose, made elective by the people; and the election officers having made the returns required by law, it is hereby declared that the following named persons have received a majority of the votes cast by the qualified electors of their respective counties, and are duly elected to the offices herein specified:

ANNEVILLE COUNTY.—Sheriff, Henry S. Carson; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Matthew McDonald; Coroner, T. B. McCord; Judge of Probate Court, William Hill; School Commissioner, Hutton J. Lomax; County Commissioners, R. T. Gray, J. M. Lattimer, Henry Nash.

ANDERSON COUNTY.—Sheriff, William McGulkin; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, John W. Daniels; Coroner, A. O. Norris; Judge of Probate Court, W. W. Humphreys; School Commissioner, Henry Gentry; County Commissioners, J. W. Norris, Jr., B. F. Clayton, W. S. Pickett.

BARBERSBURG COUNTY.—Sheriff, W. A. Walker; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, William A. Neland; Coroner, W. E. Anderson; Judge of Probate Court, J. N. Teague; School Commissioner, William J. Mix; County Commissioners, Conrad Harbert, Robert B. Elliott, Benjamin H. Neland.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.—Sheriff, Alfred Williams; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, H. G. Judd; Coroner, E. F. Britchison; Judge of Probate Court, Jas. D. Bell; School Commissioner, L. S. Langley; County Commissioners, John Hunt, M. Politzer, James H. Toulung.

CHARLESTON COUNTY.—Sheriff, E. W. W. Mackey; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, C. A. Richmond; Coroner, T. Hurley; Judge of Probate Court, George Buis; School Commissioner, Moulton Emory; County Commissioners, F. C. Miller, E. P. Wall, M. McLaughlin.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.—Sheriff, John W. Walker; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, W. McChambers; Coroner, Ed. Corwell; Judge of Probate Court, J. H. McDonald; School Commissioner, J. L. Ligon; County Commissioners, C. W. McQuinn, J. Simpson, James G. Lory.

CHARLESTON COUNTY.—Sheriff, H. F. Spoford; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Thomas F. Mulloy; Coroner, W. C. Chapman; Judge of Probate Court, B. F. Miller; School Commissioner, T. E. Lucas; County Commissioners, W. E. Craig, G. W. Dwyer, John Evans, Jr.

CLARENDON COUNTY.—Sheriff, T. W. Arledge; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, R. F. Felder; Coroner, T. M. Gamble; Judge of Probate Court, W. R. Burgess, Jr.; School Commissioner, Louis A. Benbow; County Commissioners, Alfred Pack, O. O. Thomas, Peter Lenton.

COLLETON COUNTY.—Sheriff, John K. Terry; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, A. C. Shaff; Coroner, A. P. Holmes; Judge of Probate Court, John W. Hughes; School Commissioner, George F. McFarley; County Commissioners, J. J. Klein, Edward Holmes, Samuel Kingston.

DALTON COUNTY.—Sheriff, Thomas C. Cox; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, J. A. Moss; Coroner, Barry Ellis; Judge of Probate Court, James M. Brown; School Commissioner, R. J. Shetter; County Commissioners, Jonathan Wright, J. A. Smith, F. A. Thomas.

DOUGLASS COUNTY.—Sheriff, J. H. McDewitt; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Andrew Ramsey; Coroner, Peter McLean; Judge of Probate, D. L. Turner; School Commissioner, Edmund Walley; County Commissioners, Samuel J. Lee, Frank Armin, Joseph J. Kennedy.

FANNING COUNTY.—Sheriff, Lewis W. Dwyall; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Samuel B. Cloway; Coroner, Stephen E. Smith; Judge of Probate Court, Samuel R. Lumpkin; School Commissioner, William B. Fraze; County Commissioners, Isaac N. Wilkerson, R. H. Edmunds, Hayne McKee.

GEORGETOWN COUNTY.—Sheriff, Samuel R. Carr; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Calvin J. Cox; Coroner, J. B. LeBeau; Judge of Probate, Robert O. Bush; School Commissioner, James A. Bowley; County Commissioners, George W. Christie, A. G. Baxter, William L. Webb.

GREENVILLE COUNTY.—Sheriff, Amos B. Vickers; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, A. A. McLeod; Coroner, Henry W. Smith; Judge of Probate Court, Samuel D. Donahy; School Commissioner, Jas. Harrison; County Commissioners, John H. Goodwin, Alex. Meade, J. Dunklin Sullivan.

HENRY COUNTY.—Sheriff, A. L. Shipp; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, E. T. Lewis; Coroner, R. B. Skipper; Judge of Probate Court, Noah R. Cooper; School Commissioner, J. T. Walsh; County Commissioners, Alva Ezor, J. B. Burroughs, L. D. Bryan.

KERHAW COUNTY.—Sheriff, James P. Boswell; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Columbus Shiver; Coroner, ————; Judge of Probate Court, James F. Sutherland; School Commissioner, Frank Carter; County Commissioners, John A. Boswell, J. S. McHenry, Solomon O. W. Dill.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—Sheriff, James D. Caskey; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. City; Coroner, Wm. M. Adams; Judge of Probate Court, D. A. Williams; School Commissioner, William J. White; County Commissioners, L. J. Perry, R. O. Potts, Wesley Hilton.

LAURENS COUNTY.—Sheriff, B. S. Jones; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, R. E. Richardson; Coroner, John Nabors; Judge of Probate Court, W. H. Langston; School Commissioner, David Hadden; County Commissioners, G. W. Sullivan, Wm. Mills, G. P. Copeland.

LEXINGTON COUNTY.—Sheriff, S. M. Root; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, D. J. Griffith; Coroner, E. J. Coughman; Judge of Probate Court, A. Bird; School Commissioner, William Barley; County Commissioners, David Bookman, W. A. Hook, William Ward.

MARION COUNTY.—Sheriff, Robert Collins; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, William W. Bradley; Coroner, W. E. Miller; Judge of Probate Court, John Wilcox; School Commissioner, James E. Dunlop; County Commissioners, A. H. Ford, William A. Hayne, J. J. Bettes.

MARLBORO COUNTY.—Sheriff, J. L. Esterling; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Peter McCall; Coroner, Calvin Stubbs; Judge of Probate Court, Jeremiah Grant; School Commissioner, R. J. Maxwell; County Commissioners, Abel Quick, Jacob Allen, Samuel Jackson.

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY.—Sheriff, Wm. W. Ward; Clerk Court Common Pleas, F. C. Cooper; Coroner, Louis Donahy; Judge of Probate Court, Louis Jacobs; School Commissioner, F. H. Frost; County Commissioners, Conrad Gwinnett, W. J. Lee, Robert A. McMillan.

UNION COUNTY.—Sheriff, J. B. Rogers; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, D. B. Speare; Coroner, M. Gregory; Judge of Probate Court, T. J. Greer; School Commissioner, A. A. James; County Commissioners, James Thomas, M. Patrick, J. P. McKelrick.

YOUR COUNTY.—Sheriff, Robert H. Glenn; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Joseph E. Wallace; Coroner, J. E. Jeffreys; Judge of Probate Court, Frank C. Harris; School Commissioner, Robert Lathum; County Commissioners, Calum Whitson, Benjamin F. Ridge, George Davidson.

By command of Bvt. Major-Gen. ED. R. CANBY, LOUIS V. CAZIANH, Aide-de-Camp, Adj. Asst. Adj. Genl.

THE COTTON CROP.—We lay before our readers, says the Savannah Republican, the following interesting extract from a letter from an intelligent planter in Southwestern Georgia:

You merchants all go upon the general stimulation of price, and say as much will be made as last year. This shows great want of reflection, and ignorance of the actual condition of things in the country. It presupposes every planter backed by an unlimited supply of the means and material necessary to make cotton, and that the planter may wait ever so much to make cotton, but in the first place he thinks of cotton last year, and remembers how he was caught, and a sad experience warns him to be cautious. In the next place, he knows he has not and cannot get the needful for this "excess of cotton to be put in."

Now to know something—take my own case—had I been ever so much disposed, I could not after the first of February have planted one single acre more than originally intended in cotton, and why? Because the labor could not be had.

William Bryce & Co. say "a large crop will be made as last year." The numerous correspondents, for whose opinions they have the greatest respect, say "No." So the only testimony worth one cent is disregarded. There is a vast quantity less in cotton in Southwestern Georgia this year than last. There is less stock and far less labor to cultivate it, and that labor not nearly so efficient as it was the past year.

I have observed a great deal this season, and must tell you that the people are paying more attention to corn and hogs—are planting much less cotton; that as a general thing the crops do not look well, the cotton particularly having been injured by the excessive rains; not the case with all, as I planned late. The same is the case all over the country. I know, no matter what impressions may be made to the contrary, that a large crop cannot be made this year, and if price is to depend upon the size of our crop, then it will be good.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

If you want cheap Blank Books.

If you want cheap Stationery, Envelopes, Paper, &c.; or Miller's Almanac.

If you want Printing executed neatly.

If you want Books bound in any style, or Account Books made to order, with any desired pattern of ruling, go to Hiram Harris, Agent, No. 59 Broad-street.

For RENT.—A fine business stand, No. 306 King-street. See advertisement.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL.—This popular establishment, on East Bay, immediately below Broad-street, has been recently refitted and now offers fine accommodations to boarders. The rooms are spacious and the breeze from the harbor renders them always cool and pleasant. It is kept by a lady who has a large experience as a hostess, and her guests invariably feel that they have found a home. The terms are moderate, and there are few locations better adapted for business men.

EXTRAORDINARY BREAD.—Mrs. Price, a worthy lady of Summerville, has invented what she styles the Palmetto Yeast Cakes, and, without exception, the lightest, handsomest, and most eatable bread ever eaten in this State is the result. We saw rolls yesterday, made by a little girl thirteen years of age with these yeast cakes, airy as sponge cake and just as palatable. Such an addition to the cuisine from a Southern source deserves patronage. We learn that the yeast cakes are for sale by all grocers.

DELAY NO LONGER in procuring an improved kerotene stove, if you would save expense and get your cooking without heating the house to roast. No servant required. All the ladies are using them. They can be had at J. B. Duval & Son, No. 37 King-street. (Advt.)

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, one dollar per pound, at Wilson's grocery, northwest corner Society and Anson streets. Goods delivered free.

Millinery Goods.

MRS. M. J. ZERNOW

Auction Sales.